

SHERIFF TRIES TO CONFISCATE STRIKERS' FOOD

More Out in Colorado;
Eighteen Arrested

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 19.—With the entire lignite field of Colorado tied up by the coal miners' strike, and with more men walking out every hour, the business interests here began today the arresting of I. W. W. speakers and active strikers.

The I. W. W. issued the call for the strike. In retaliation, the sheriff of Las Animas county has arrested eighteen men who are held in jail here without charges filed against them. The strike committee contends that such an arrest is highly illegal and has retained an attorney to try and get them out.

Starvation Tactics.

Reports that the strike committee was importing four carloads of food to Walsenburg, Colo., were investigated by Sheriff Harry Capps, of Walsenburg, who has boasted to business men interested in the strike that he will permit no striker to eat in this vicinity if stopping the food supply will do it. To cover the illegal seizure of foodstuffs evidently contemplated, a rumor that a number of rifles are concealed in the cars is being industriously circulated.

Great Mass Meetings.

The strike is practically complete in the northern fields, where only one mine is reported working, and that very slowly, today. Over 4,000 men are out here. In the southern fields the men are coming out constantly, their numbers being estimated at four or five thousand.

A meeting was held at Lafayette last night in which 2,000 men assembled and declared their willingness to fight on to the end. It is planned to start relief after about two weeks' time.

THOUSANDS MORE JOIN STRIKE OF GERMAN MINERS

Aid Given by Workers
of Ruhr District

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The German government ordered several hundred police into the strike area in central Germany today when armed skirmishes between mine guards and strikers ensued as a result of the attempt by the companies to introduce strike-breakers into the lignite mines.

Trade union leaders announced that all strike-breaking attempts had failed while the companies admit that only a small fraction of the mines continue to operate with reduced forces. Industrial circles prophesy that the success of the strikers will lead to a quick decision in their favor when the government arbitration committee brings the unions and the company chiefs together tomorrow.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Thousands

of miners have joined the 80,000 lignite miners of Central Germany who walked out Sunday night when their demand for a 6 1/2 percent wage increase was refused. The lignite miners work ten hours a day for \$1.50.

Ruhr Miners Aid.

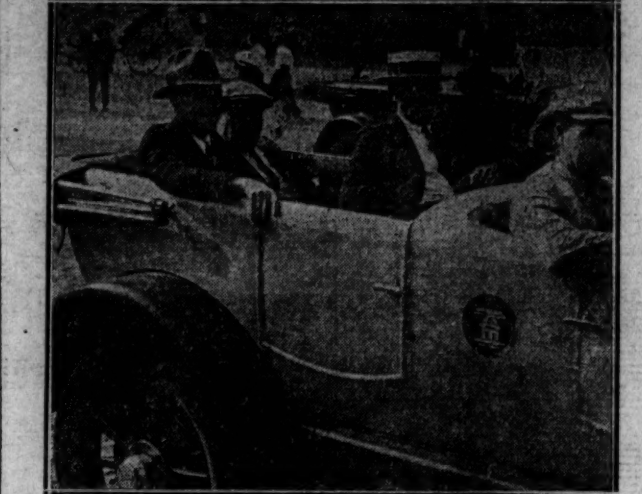
According to the decision of the strike committee, striking miners have been granted a week's wages. Miners in the Ruhr district who are not on strike have doubled their dues in order to aid the lignite workers.

Police, heavily armed, are patrolling

the lignite districts.

The lignite operators admit that the miners deserve an increase, the average wage being only \$1.75 daily; but the operators assert they cannot grant the increase while the government forbids them to raise the price of their product.

AMERICAN LABOR MEN IN SOVIET UNION



Left to right, rear seat: John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, of the American Trade Union Delegation to U. S. S. R. riding thru the streets of Moscow.

Indian Worker Given Five Years for Going to Moscow University

(From a Correspondent)

"As a person thoroughly dangerous to the peace of India he deserves no compassion or mercy. I sentence Fazel Ilahi (Qurban) to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years."

This sentence was pronounced last month by J. H. Thompson, Esq., Assistant District Magistrate at Peshawar, on Fazel Ilahi Qurban, whose sole crime was that he had attended the Eastern Workers' University in Moscow.

70 NICARAGUANS SLAUGHTERED IN FIERCE MASSACRE

Marines and Constabulary in Latest Attack

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 19.—Under the pretext of searching for Lieut. E. A. Thomas of Richmond, Ind., and Sergeant Frank F. Dowdell of Carbondale, Ill., marine aviators who are said to have fallen in a plane, United States marines and native constabulary attacked some of the liberal forces under command of General Sandino, killed eighty of them and wounded scores of others. No marines were hurt, but four of the native guardsmen were killed.

Excuse For Hounding Natives.

It is reported that the airplane containing Thomas and Dowdell, who were engaged in hunting deserters and destruction into native villages, fell to the ground and they were seen running from it. They are supposed to have been killed or captured by natives whom the American military authorities describe as "bandits."

Under the pretext of hunting for their hands of native constabulary, recruited from the most backward elements of the country who, for pay, will do anything they are told to do, under command of marine officers, are roaming the country in a campaign to exterminate every vestige of opposition to President Diaz and his government which is maintained in power by American bayonets, cannon and bombing planes.

William Green Now Publicity Man for Los Angeles Prison

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—This city has one of the most accommodating jails in the United States and one of the most hospitable sheriffs according to William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green was showing the fraternal delegates from Great Britain the city's beauty spots. He did not miss the pen where a Communist visitor to the recent convention and a progressive labor journalist were incarcerated by the police for a period because their presence at the convention was obnoxious to Mr. Green.

Should the sheriff of Los Angeles decide to sell his jail he can quote the following eulogy by William Green:

"It was at the request of the sheriff of this country that we had the privilege of visiting this wonderful institution. It was a revelation to all of us and we enjoyed it very much."

Imperialism At Work.

An issue of \$20,000,000 of 5 1/2 percent one-year gold notes of the Commercial and Privat Bank of Hamburg, Berlin has been purchased by the Chase Securities Corporation, Blair & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. This institution is the fifth largest commercial bank in Germany, has more than 7,500 employees and conducts domestic and foreign business with offices in 200 cities.

Carroll Is Now Cleansed.

Earl Carroll's wife, his sister and brother, left New York yesterday for Atlanta to accompany the theatrical producer home from the federal penitentiary, where he has served four months for perjury in connection with his famous bathtub party.

Soviet Union Workers Rule, Says Delegation

"Bomb" in Coal Town Church Explodes When Cops Ready to Arrest

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 19.—An explosion which was heard for miles damaged St. John's Catholic Church here today. State police who were stationed handy to the scene said a bomb had been planted in the entrance.

Police arrested a number of "suspects" within a very short time after the explosion which is reported to be suggestive of stool pigeons.

NINETY-THREE PERCENT OF WORKERS BELONG TO INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Government Planning Commission Newest,
Most Interesting Economic Organ

The DAILY WORKER will publish serially the full report to the American workers of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The first instalment will appear in Friday's DAILY WORKER.

The report of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, excerpts from which became available to the press yesterday and the whole of which will be released for the morning newspapers Friday, pays a tribute of admiration to the remarkable successes which the report says have been made in the construction of industry under the rule of the Russia workers and peasants. The astonishing increase in the welfare of the workers and the decisive role played by the trade unions are noted in extensive detail.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

The "Gosplan" (Government Planning Commission) which maps out the main line of development for Soviet Union industry, and establishes minimum production standards over five-year periods, is described in the report of First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union as "the most interesting technical body now functioning in the world."

"The guiding principle of this board of industrial strategy," says the report, "is to build up those industries—such as coal, iron, water power, machine making—upon which the other industries depend, financing this development, so far as may be, from the surplus earnings of the more profitable industries, such as oil, textiles, rubber. In this way a balanced national economy can be achieved, over-extension in certain lines prevented, the business cycle eliminated, with an enormous saving of economic waste and loss."

15 Per Cent Production Increase.

The latest estimates made public by the Gosplan show that production for the current fiscal year which ended October 1 exceeded that of last year by approximately 15 per cent.

The delegation report says:

"At the present tempo, failing foreign wars and acts of god, the Gosplan five-year program calls for a 78 per cent increase in industrial production and a 30 per cent increase in agricultural production by 1931. That there is more than a fighting chance to realize such increases is evidenced by the close correlation of the actual figures to the plans, as achieved in the first year of its operation."

"If they are realized, a delegation visiting Russia five years hence may perhaps forget the East, and begin to apply some American standards in its judgment of Russian economic and social life."

Trade Unions and Industry.

The lifting of Soviet industry from the chaos of the immediate post-war period, described by the delegation as a "miracle," can be understood in its actual technical, social and political significance only by an understanding of the decisive role of the trade unions in the life of the Soviet Union.

Fortunately for American workers the report of the delegation goes into great detail regarding every phase of trade union organization, policy and activity. In its general introduction to the trade union section of its report the delegation says:

"The Soviet trade unions are revolutionary bodies, with constitutional preambles much like that of some of the militant socialist unions in America. They are not interested solely in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. They stand on the basis of the international class struggle of the proletariat, and aim to foster the development of the world-wide revolutionary class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of socialism thru the proletarian dictatorship."

A Distinct Difference.

"The Soviet unions are thus more than 'socialist unions' in the continental sense of the term, for they have already passed through their period of revolutionary conflict and are now devoted to the business of consolidating the state power of the workers and peasants and the building up of a non-capitalistic society."

"In addition to these general aims, the more immediate day-to-day objects of the unions at the present stage of their development are: To protect the economic and legal interests of their members and to improve their material conditions; to raise the general cultural level of the workers; to participate in the organization of the economy."

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Diego Rivera



ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION, SAYS RIVERA

Mexican Communist On
Way to Soviet Russia

Diego Rivera, Communist leader and the most noted of all present-day artists of Mexico, who sailed last night from New York by special invitation to attend the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution at Moscow, gave The DAILY WORKER an interview on the revolt of reactionaries led by Gomez and Serrano, which he says has been successfully defeated by the masses of workers and peasants of Mexico.

"The uprising was crushed so rapidly and spread so little," said Rivera, "because the laboring masses of the country workers and peasants were unanimous in opposing the counter-revolution. In many places they terrorized the military officials who wanted to revolt and where uprisings occurred the peasants themselves without aid of federal forces in most places cut little rebel bands to pieces."

Would Take Away Land.

"Gomez and Serrano had issued declarations in the campaign that even the little land which the Obregon and Calles government had distributed would be taken back. This determined the imposing unanimity with which the peasant-worker masses opposed Serrano and Gomez and supported the government against the counter-revolution in spite of their deep grievance against it."

"The Communist Party understands that the workers and peasants are not yet sufficiently well organized and developed to conduct a separate electoral campaign with their own candidates. They saw on one side the petty bourgeoisie trying to develop an economy independent of foreign imperialism."

"These efforts of the petty-bourgeoisie are feeble. It is easily terrified. It compromises, vacillates. But still it makes some effort and needing the support of peasants and workers made some concessions to them."

"On the other side are lined up foreign imperialism, especially oil, and the landowners and church. Gomez and Serrano represented these reactionary forces."

"Obregon and Calles represent the petty-bourgeoisie with its weaknesses and forced and sometimes too ready concessions to American capital on

(Continued on Page Two)

ECONOMIC GAINS IN SOVIET UNION GET 7-HOUR DAY

Agriculture Up to Pre-
War; Factories Beyond

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 19.—Kuybyshev, the chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy, speaking at the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee, reported on the amazing results of the reconstruction during the last ten years which forms the basis of the seven-hour day just decreed and other important improvements.

Kuybyshev emphasized that the Bolshevik revolution took place at the moment of a tremendous fall of the productive forces. The country was ruined, said Kuybyshev, by the imperialist war. This was followed by a disastrous civil war.

Fruits of Victory.

The victorious end of the civil war created conditions making possible the economic revival and Lenin's new economic policy assured its successful development, and the result of this great work of re-establishing industry, said Kuybyshev, is expressed in certain figures. Thus: the total production of

(Continued on Page Five)

Wolger, Arrested on Socialist Complaint, Fined Fifty Dollars

Solomon Wolger, left wing trade unionist, arrested July 7th, when the police with the cooperation of the socialist party broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, was convicted of felonious assault in special sessions court yesterday morning. Judges Solomon, Herbert and Ely sentenced him to 10 days in the workhouse or a fine of \$50.

S. Levy, active socialist party member, brot the charges against Wolger. The International Labor Defense paid the \$50 fine. Jacob M. Mandelbaum was the attorney.

Vincent Leeata and Max Levine, progressive workers arrested at the same time, were discharged several months ago. At the time of their arrest scores of workers were beaten by the police. A. N. Weinberg, campaign manager of Judge Jacob Panken, socialist party candidate, and August Claessens, local secretary of the socialist party, aided the police by identifying left wing workers who were marked for assault.

Campaign Material for Democrats in Mrs. Knapp Inquiry

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Election campaign material for the New York state democratic party continued to develop here today in the inquiry into the administration of the \$1,250,000 state census fund by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp in 1925.

Mrs. Knapp was secretary of state and a republican. Governor Al Smith's democratic administration through an appointed commissioner is attempting to show relatives of Mrs. Knapp received \$25,000 of the state fund without performing any work for the state.

Democrats have charged that other beneficiaries of the fund were half-pint creditors of the republican state committee.

GITLOW, BARRED FROM ELECTION, MAKES ANSWER

Benjamin Gitlow, of the Workers (Communist) Party, ruled off the ballot in the forthcoming election by the New York Board of Elections, reiterated in a statement last night his determination to continue his campaign. He is the workers' candidate for the assembly in the fourth assembly district, Bronx.

Supporters of Gitlow and the program of the Workers Party are expected to write Gitlow's name on the ballot Nov. 8, placing a cross opposite his name, as a mass protest against the Election Board's action in this and previous elections. Gitlow has been barred from the ballot three times previously.

Barred Four Times.

"This is the fourth time the Board of Elections has ruled officially that I cannot be a candidate for public office in spite of the fact that the re-

(Continued on Page Four)

Appoint Lazansky As State Court Justice

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Governor Smith today announced the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky of Brooklyn as presiding justice of the appellate division, second department, to succeed the late Judge William J. Kelly.

Justice William B. Carwell was designated by the governor as an associate justice to succeed Justice Lazansky.

Justice Lazansky recently returned from Russia with a favorable report on conditions there, giving particular attention to conditions among the Jews.

CHARGE BRITISH MISSION HEADED SPYING IN USSR

Ogpu Cites Evidence of
Tory Espionage

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—That members of the British Mission which remained to represent the British government until after the Arctic raids in Moscow, were engaged in wholesale espionage is the charge made in a statement issued by Ogpu (Soviet political police) to the Soviet press yesterday.

"From the outset of their arrival in Moscow certain members of the British Mission, utilizing their diplomatic immunity carried on spy work to collect information as to the Red Army and the fleet and the aviation industry. There fell into the hands of Ogpu correspondence between the head of the mission, Robert Hodgson and Consul Preston at Leningrad, of which various extracts have been read by Rykoff to the Moscow Soviet."

"The most active collaborator of the head of the British Mission," the statement continues, "was Secretary E. V. Charnock, who recruited spies among the employees of the war department. The accused admitted means whereby Charnock compelled waverers to work for English military intelligence. To one of them he said: 'No one can refuse espionage, because the British arm is long and powerful and can punish not only the unwilling recruit, but his relatives.'"

Expect More Revelations.

Startling revelations of British espionage are expected at the trial of five White Russians before the military section of the High Court within two or three days.

U. S.-French Tax Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—France today was added to a list of 18 nations whose citizens are granted exemptions from American taxation on income derived from operation of ships under foreign registry. France has authorized equivalent privileges to American citizens. This acts as a bonus for ship owners of both countries.

Mencken Refuses To Perform.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—H. B. Mencken, editor of American Mercury, refused yesterday to testify in the Andrew school board hearing. He was relied upon as a star witness by Mayor William Hale Thompson.

Oil Swindler Released.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 19.—Gordon Campbell, Montana oil promoter, sentenced to two years for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of oil stock, was released today.

NINETY-THREE PERCENT OF WORKERS BELONG TO INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

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ization of production in their particular trade or industry.

Trade Union Methods.

"To carry out these aims, they make collective agreements with the employer, whether state trusts or private concerns. They help in the enforcement of the labor laws. They draft and secure the adoption of labor legislation. They organize special funds and traveling aid funds. They encourage the growth of mutual aid societies among their membership. They defend the workers before the various conciliation and arbitration boards and lead them in their disputes with both state and private management. They declare and lead strikes when necessary to achieve their ends. They work with government and cooperative institutions in the construction of houses, work, playgrounds, nurseries and similar institutions. They send their representative to sit on the various government bodies such as the Commissariat for Labor, the Commissariat for Health and the Commissariat for Education. They organize a wide variety of cultural activities and schools, and carry on an extensive journalistic and publishing work. They aid and assist the consumers' cooperatives.

Relation To Industry—Strength.

"In addition to these functions the Russian unions carry out the same line of routine activity as do progressive, energetic unions in any capitalist country—with this major distinction: they pay much greater attention to production and the development of industry. On this point the interests of the unions and the interests of the Soviet government are practically identical.

"The total number of members in all the twenty-three national unions is now over 9,827,000. The largest group is industrial; next in line is the group working in government, public and trading institutions. Those following are, in order, transportation workers, agricultural and forest workers and those engaged in the building trades.

Composition—Percentage Organized.

"In order of affiliated membership, the following unions stand at the head of the list: 1. Land and forest. 2. Civil service and commercial employees. 3. Railroad workers. 4. Metal workers. 5. Textile workers. 6. Educational workers. 7. Building workers. The first two have each over 1,000,000 members.

"The great majority of the union members (7,045,800) live in Russia.

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proper (R. S. F. S. R.); nearly 2,000,000 live in the Ukraine, and much smaller numbers in the less industrial districts.

92.7 of All Workers.

"The latest figures show that 92.7 per cent of all the eligible workers of the country are in the unions. Possibly 50 per cent of land and forest workers are in the union, namely 1,120,000, but the total number of such workers hired by the individual farmers throughout the country is not definitely known.

"The highest percentage of organization obtains among the art workers, the printing trades and medical workers (comparatively small unions) while the commercial workers, paper workers, leather workers and catering and hotel workers all have 95 per cent or over."

"The attitude of the trade unions toward the Soviet government is described in the report as follows:

"The unions have always been close in their avowed of their determination to support the Soviet government in industrializing the country and in 'building up socialism.' Believing in the philosophy and practice of socialism, they naturally support the government they have created and defended with gun in hand."

The report is signed by James H. Maurer, chairman, John Brophy and Frank L. Palmer, and by Albert F. Cople, the secretary of the delegation.

In the form of a book of about 100 pages, the report is being published and will be ready for distribution in New York at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will then be on sale throughout the country.

The DAILY WORKER will publish the entire report by installments, the first installment to appear in the issue of tomorrow, Friday, when the full report will be released to the press.

Bourgeoisified School Teacher Strikes Snag In Philadelphia Talk

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILA., Oct. 19.—What sort of education is best suited to the needs of the workers? Are the regular agencies and concepts of education adapted to the problems of the workers or are they propaganda agencies of the boss? These are some of the questions which the discussion at last Sunday's Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, precipitated.

The main address of the afternoon was made by Miss Rosa L. Watson, one of the public school teachers of this city. Her subject was "Education for Workers." The concept of education as presented by Miss Watson was bourgeois to the core, being based on the function of education as outlined by the American Education Association, to which, unfortunately, most of the organized American teachers belong.

Some Illusions Punctured. Commenting on the speaker's statement that our homes are deteriorating because mothers are frequenting the theaters and fathers are attending their clubs while the children are prowling alone about the streets, A. J. Carey pointed out that the average worker has no home; that he rents a shack, and is often forced to rent out rooms to lodgers thus making for congestion and social maladjustment in the homes. Poor home life is due to poor economic conditions among the workers. The average mother does not frequent the theater; but she works in a factory and receives such a low wage that she cannot afford to attend theaters. Carey also pointed out that moral evils and bad moral ideas are not due to innate depravity but are the products of a faulty economic and social system.

A. Warren, Charlotte Jones, and Rose Carey pointed out during the discussion that the agencies of education such as schools, the screen, newspapers and churches are the propaganda agencies of the ruling class.

Another Prohibition Agent Up for Graft

COVINGTON, Ky., October 19.—Charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice for a consideration of \$20,000, George Griffin, acting deputy prohibition administrator, his son, Claude Griffin, Richard Mullins and Albert St. Clair were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here today.

The indictment charged that the four tried to keep witnesses away from the government's case against the Widemann Brewing Company.

Hungry and Frozen, He Asks for Prison Term

Unable to get a job here after his arrival from Springfield, Ill., Tom Kalb, 45, suffering from hunger, asked Magistrate Vitale yesterday to sentence him to five days in jail so that he might have a place to sleep and eat.

Kalb said he came to New York a week ago to get a job.

Militant Leader of Pennsylvania Miners Visits Soviet Union



JOHN BROPHY

ARMED MASSES BEAT REACTION IN MEXICO, SAYS DIEGO RIVERA, ON HIS WAY TO SOVIET UNION

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one hand and with its concessions to workers and peasants on the other.

"The Communist Party therefore energetically opposed Gomez and Serrano and gave qualified support to Obregon, at the same time criticizing him and trying to develop independent political forces of workers and peasants, the unions and peasant leagues.

Communist Party Acted.

"When the counter-revolution broke out the Communist Party was immediate in its call to crush the counter-revolution.

"The leaders of the so-called labor party were hesitant and did not give a clear guidance to workers and peasants. The influence of the Party grew enormously.

"The Communist Party is not yet numerous and strong but it has great influence among the workers and peasants. An influence which grew enormously because of its correct policies in the present situation.

"The influence and circulation of the official organ of the Communist Party, 'The Machete,' has increased enormously. It is now a mass paper with about 10,000 circulation. In a country where 85 per cent is illiterate and where the price of the paper (10 Mexican cents) is often one-third of a day's wages of a peasant—this circulation is enormous. It is a greater circulation than that of all other papers published for workers and peasants put together. Their confidence in what it tells them is unshakable because 'The Machete' is the only labor paper in Mexico that is not subsidized. It has several hundred workers and peasant correspondents. The party memberships are growing rapidly altho it is still small."

"What is your opinion of the rapid executions and the measures taken to suppress the counter-revolution?" Rivera was asked.

Executions Necessary.

"No revolutionary criterion," he replied, "can help but approve of them, because Gomez and Terrano had open relations with and represented the interests of foreign oil and mine owners and native and foreign land owners in their programs genuinely fascist in character, they promised land owners and oil operators to undo the few achievements that the Mexican workers and peasants have gained thru so many years of painful struggle."

"Besides, the suppression of the life of the counter-revolutionary leaders signifies the saving of the lives of millions of workers and peasants. And every conscious worker and every lover of progress and freedom must approve such actions."

"Are the workers and peasants armed now?" he was asked.

Workers Armed.

"There are numerous armed peasant bands," he replied. "Armed peasants finished the forces of Gomez in Huasteco. In various parts of the country are bands of armed peasants whereas in other places an effort is made to disarm them sometimes by government order, sometimes by action of military chiefs. There are clashes when disarming is attempted. Peasant bands defeated the clerical-lawdowning forces in attempted uprisings during the past year. Groups of armed workers especially miners in Jalisco defended their villages against clerical rebel bands."

"During the present episode," asked the DAILY WORKER reporter, "did the workers and peasants make any positive gains—that is gains in addition to the suppression of counter-revolution?"

"The workers and peasants," he answered, "have gained much in organization and class consciousness and in confidence in their own forces. The government felt more keenly the necessity of seeking worker-peasant support. The reaction was crushed, counter-revolutionary chiefs killed, reactionary newspaper editors expelled and the forces of the reaction rendered weaker for future attempts."

European Chemical and Dye Trust to Have More Than Billion in Capital

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The giant European chemical trust, which is being formed by British, French, German and Belgian capitalists, will represent a combined capitalization of more than a billion dollars, it was learned yesterday.

The move follows the giant European steel cartel recently formed and is a move on the part of European capitalists to compete with the United States. Competition, in part, takes the form of wholesale wage slashes, lengthening of hours and the speed-up methods.

The lead in the organization of the trust is being taken by the Interessen-Gemeinschaft (German) and the British chemical interests controlled by Sir Alfred Mond.

Bosses Want Apprentices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (FP).—Skilled labor necessary for American industry is not being produced fast enough, the manufacturing section of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce argues, in a press announcement of a survey it has made in this field.

Denver Carpenters Lose Five-Day Week at Order Of President Hutchinson

DENVER, (FP) Oct. 19.—The carpenters district council was stunned upon receipt of an ultimatum from their International President William M. Hutchinson ordering Denver carpenters to return to the old schedule of 5 1/2 days a week after, by a majority of the members, they had demanded and won the 5-day week. Hutchinson rendered the decision on the basis of an appeal by members of a Denver local who had been fined \$25 for violation of the 5-day week agreement.

Insurance Workers To Be Organized in New York Drive

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press).

The first round in a campaign to organize the 10,000 employees in the New York offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., opens with President Haley Fiske showing signs of distress. Hard hit by the charges of union representatives and prominent society women that his girl employees are getting as little as \$12 a week he is feebly countering with the outworn assertion that the campaign is a "Bolshevik movement" and the charges are inaccurate.

A staff of organizers has undertaken the drive on the Metropolitan as part of a general movement of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union to unionize the hundreds of white collar workers in New York City. Aided by the Women's Trade Union League, social agencies, liberal policyholders of the company and prominent women the drive is centered around the Metropolitan Tower, second highest office building in the city, where most of the force is employed.

"I would like to ask Mr. Fiske how a girl can keep her health on \$12 or \$15 a week," said Leonard Bright, president of the union. "Most of the 7,000 girls and women in the employ of the Metropolitan are getting wages far below the minimum health and decency standards. One of their typists came to our office looking for a better job. She has been with the company three years. We tested her on a machine and she was a fast, accurate typist. They pay her \$15 a week."

The union's drive on the big insurance company follows the adoption of a resolution by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City to support a general movement to organize the clerical workers of the United States, whose number is listed at 3,500,000.

Speeches over WEVD, the labor station, and a mass meeting on Madison Square are preliminary steps in the campaign which the union has announced. Daily releases are being given to the press containing protests by such women as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Evelyn Preston, Freda Krivoy, Margaret Hatfield and others against the extreme exploitation in the Metropolitan offices.

"While the company has not been backward in installing virtually every known device for making its girl and women employees 'contented,' Miss Krivoy said yesterday, "it has failed miserably in supplying them with a living wage. Free lunches, diet kitchens, medical and dental treatment, amusements starting at 60 years (an age rarely reached in the service of this country because of the constant great turn-over in personnel) and other concession fail to minimize our astonishment that the Metropolitan pays as low a wage as \$12."

Italian Workers Set Up Progressive Labor Hall Hold Big Celebration

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—After ten years of work, sacrifice, and agitation the Italian workers of the southern section of Philadelphia have attained their goal, namely, a home for progressive labor elements in that section, at 1208 Tasker St.

On Saturday afternoon, October 22nd, at 2 p. m. the opening of the Italian Progressive Institute will be celebrated with a festival that will last for two days. There will be a large bazaar, dancing on Saturday and addresses by well-known speakers. Admission will be free and all workers are cordially invited to attend these opening ceremonies.

The building which the Italian workers have secured is large and newly renovated, with large and small meeting rooms. The main hall is well adapted for stage performances, and will be utilized for lectures, debates, discussions and open forums. There will be provided special attractions for the younger generation, such as gymnasium, games, dancing, etc. while the children will be provided with a modern school where they will be instructed in working class subjects.

All communications should be addressed to the Italian Progressive Institute, Eusepi Oswald, secretary, 1208 Tasker St., Philadelphia.

MANY AMERICANS VISIT THE U. S. S. R. FOR CELEBRATION

Nicaraguan Liberals to Attend Festivities

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Nearly 300 workers and intellectuals from the Americas will be among the 10,000 enthusiasts participating in the monster celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution November 7, according to reservations made by officials of Communist groups here.

The liberal party of Nicaragua, which was defeated by American troops working with Diaz, will be among those represented at the ceremonies, and there will be about thirty from other Latin-American countries.

Mme. Sun Will Attend.

The left wing Kuomintang of China will be represented by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the first president of the Chinese republic, and Eugene Chen, once foreign minister for the Hankow government.

New York, Berlin, Paris and Angola are to have exhibits of Soviet enterprises in industry, art, hygiene and the drama.

10,000 Americans Visit.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—At least 10,000 American tourists have visited Russia during the season just ended, it was estimated today.

Thousands of workers as well as scores of educators, engineers, journalists and social students have visited the U. S. S. R.

Nearing Gives Course On Imperialism at the Workers School

With the growing danger of an imperialist war against Soviet Russia, with the clash between the imperialist powers increasing day by day, the study of imperialism, its economic basis, and its political workings becomes more important than ever. The Workers School is helping to meet this need by offering a course in "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" Tuesday evenings, with William W. Weinstein as instructor.

Course Fundamental.

This course is a prerequisite for other courses in imperialism to be given at the school, especially for the "Chinese Revolution," "Problems of the Pacific" and "Modern Imperialism." The "Chinese Revolution" and "Problems of the Pacific" are six-session courses, offered one after the other on Wednesday evenings, with Earl R. Browder as the instructor. The "Modern Imperialism" course with Scott Nearing as instructor, will be given in the spring term, immediately upon the latter's return from China where he is now making a first-hand study of the role of imperialism in that country's life.

To Study Lenin.

In addition to an analysis of the economic basis of imperialism, the class in "Economics and Politics of Imperialism" will study the political features of imperialism such as the growth of the political power of monopoly and finance capital, the changing character of the state, the division of the world by the great powers, the struggle for redhibition on the basis of changing relationships of strength, colonial and national struggles, militarism and imperialist wars. The basic texts will be Lenin's "Imperialism" and "The Last Stage of Capitalism" and Pavlovich's "The Foundations of Imperialist Policy."

This class will begin Tuesday, October 25, at 9:15 p. m. Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Indict Four U. S. Dry Officers for Demanding Big Graft of Brewery

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19.—George Griffin, assistant to W. O. Mays, prohibition administrator for Kentucky and Tennessee, and three other men, all of Mt. Vernon, Ky., were indicted by a federal grand jury at Covington, Ky., today, on counts alleging obstruction of justice.

The indictments charge the four conspired to keep witnesses away from court and demanded \$20,000 for carrying out the alleged conspiracy, which was said to have been revealed when the brewery officials refused to pay.

A. F. of L. Invited to Visit Italy; Fascism Knows Its Friends

The American Federation of Labor has been invited to send a delegation to Italy by the Fascist League of North America. The invitation was tendered yesterday by Count Thon di Nevel, agent of Mussolini in America and president of the fascist league.

Revel said the hostility to fascism is the fault of the Communists and promised the A. F. of L. delegation would receive a warm welcome from Mussolini's government.

Chicago Workers Raise Money With Their Feet To Feed Their Brains

The Workers School of Chicago will give a Halloween Dance on October 22nd at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. This is the first Masquerade dance of the season and everyone is advised to come in costume. Original prizes will be given to those wearing original garb. Dancing will start at 8 p. m. and continue until 1 a. m.

Plane Designer Falls

Eddie Stinson, Detroit airplane designer reported missing with his wife and four companions in a Stinson-Detroit plane, is safe. The fliers were forced down by fog and rain on a farm near Sherborn, Mass.

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An anthology of both old and new Russian poetry—with an introduction and a biographical sketch of Russian poets—chosen and translated by B. A. B. T. S. DEUTSCH and A. YARMOLINSKY. —\$2.25

FLYING OSSIP

Short stories by the best of the new writers of Soviet Russia. —\$2.50

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The Congress of the French Unitary Labor Federation

By A. LOSOVSKY.

WHILE the French reactionary press was wrecking its malice against the U. S. S. R. and on the very day (September 19th) on which the allied youth of the American bourgeoisie paraded the streets of Paris as representatives of the "American people," the congress of revolutionary unions of France opened at Bordeaux.

"Shoot Them Down!" Both the campaign against the U. S. S. R. and the arrival of the American "guests" served the French bourgeoisie as an excuse to deal fresh blows at the revolutionary wing of the labor movement, which has always been the true and tried ally of the Soviet workers. The intensity of the hatred felt by the French bourgeoisie to its native Bolsheviks may be seen from the following extracts from the bulletin of "Agence Politique et Financière" of the 15th September (organ of financial circles):

"On this day (September 19th) patriots will also carry revolvers which they will empty with pleasure into those rascals who, unfolding the red flag, are the symbols of theft, sloth, mutiny, cowardice and treachery. Until we take advantage of some meeting of Communists and sowers of discord to shoot them down unmercifully to the merry music of bullets, these scoundrels will poison our existence."

The hatred of the French bourgeoisie so vividly expressed in this leaflet, finds its expression in the pressure on the working class such as is now being carried out by the whole machinery of the State of Third Republic. The greater the growth of the revolutionary movement, the more repressive measures are showered upon the revolutionary workers, who are arrested and sentenced on the most trivial excuses. Almost the entire leadership of the Communist Party and the Unitary General Confederation of Labor is imprisoned.

"Freedom of Press." On the eve of the opening of the Unitary Congress 7 French Communists were sentenced between them to 28 years of imprisonment for declarations in the press: Comrade Bellange, 10 years; Gay, 8 years; Michelet, 6 years; Monmousseau, 4 years; Klamms, 4 years; Couleau, 3 years; and Josef, 3 years. Such is the freedom of the press in the French republic, in which any corrupt scoundrel can write what he likes while an honest worker risks ten years in prison for expressing his views.

The General Atmosphere. It must further be borne in mind that the Congress proceeded in an atmosphere of an ever-developing economic attack by capital and the rationalization of industry at the expense of the working class, and that the bourgeoisie, by means of lock-outs, discharges and black-lists, were squeezing the revolutionary workers out of the factories, in which work they frequently had the assistance of the reformists, and trying to exploit the rationalization of industry and the economic crisis to get rid of "disturbing elements."

And, finally, it must be remembered that the congress embarked the reformist Confederation of Labor had been held, which had come forward in the most hostile manner against trade union unity in France and at which Leon Jouhaux, the agent of Briand and Poincaré, renounced the sins of his youth and swore that for "mature persons" nothing but reformist tactics were acceptable.

Surrender of Reformists. After the congress of the Reformist Confederation of Labor was held, the famous congress of the Amsterdam International in Paris, at which the reformists of all countries have thrown down their masks, appeared before the French and international working class in their true light.

Here the struggle against the bourgeoisie was abandoned in favor of a desperate fight for fat jobs.

The Contrast. Thus the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor met at the moment in which an extremely tense situation had been created both at home and abroad, demanding the utmost possible clarity in the setting of questions if the toiling masses of France were to receive a proper lead. The agenda and discussion showed that the Unitary trade unions are to be distinguished from the reformist unions in practice as well as in policy. The agenda was as follows:

- 1.—Report of executive commission.
- 2.—Trade Union Unity and the United Front.
- 3.—The struggle against imperialism.
- 4.—Capitalist rationalization.
- 5.—Program of action (wages, the eight hour day, unemployment, social legislation, immigrant and colonial labor, woman labor, junior labor, working class sport, etc.).
- 6.—The question of organization.
- 7.—Working class cooperation, etc.

Further we shall analyze in greater detail the questions touched upon by the congress, but we will confine this article to one point evoking stormy discussion at the congress caused by the stand taken by the opposition.

The opposition within the Unitary Confederation of Labor is rallied

around Monatte's "Proletarian Revolution" and the Syndicalist League formed by Monatte and his supporters. These latter furnish the curious spectacle of men trying to turn back the flood of the French labor movement. In Monatte's organ articles may be found aimed not only against the present leadership of the Communist Party but against the Communist Party as such, against the "pretensions of the Communist Party to lead the labor movement." Monatte's organ, the defender of the opposition of the Russian Communist Party, appeals for a return to pre-war anarcho-syndicalism and to the famous Charter of Amiens to which both Monatte and Leon Jouhaux, former anarcho-syndicalist, cling.

The opposition came forward at the conference of the confederation with a criticism of the constitution, directing the fire of their criticism in particular against that clause which says that the Unitary Confederation of Labor stands for the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has been going on for several months, and the whole battery of a pre-war anarcho-syndicalist wisdom has been turned on. Although the overwhelming majority of members of unitary trade unions are still for the preservation of this clause in the constitution the R. I. L. U. nevertheless advised the congress at Bordeaux to withdraw it and thus to cut away the ground from under the feet of the demagogues and make it possible for those workers who have not yet outlived their anarcho-syndicalist prejudices to attack the bourgeoisie in a united front with the Communists.

The R. I. L. U. Letter. The R. I. L. U. wrote as follows on this point to the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor in Bordeaux:

"We are far from objecting to this clause in itself, but it seems to us that it might cause certain misunderstandings and internal discussions in France. There are still many honest workers both within and without the unitary trade unions who have not yet got rid of their anarcho-syndicalist prejudices. They are gradually outliving them. Rather than cause confusion among such workers it would be better to withdraw the formula from the constitution. Such a concession will strengthen the unitary trade unions showing that we are ready for anything that may raise the fighting capacities of our organization. It will strengthen the ties between the organizations and those honest and not very numerous workers who have not as yet outlived pre-war anarcho-syndicalist

prejudices, and open the door to the unorganized."

The congress listened to the advice of the R. I. L. U. and withdrew this clause from the constitution, but passed at the same time a resolution signifying anything but a political victory for the Monatte group. The resolution passed on this question by the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor is as follows:

"The congress approving by 1995 votes against 60 the report of the C. C. and the correctness of the line pursued by the Executive Committee of the Unitary Confederation of Labor, reaffirms its unchanging loyalty to the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, included in the constitution of the R. I. L. U. Taking into consideration, however, the fact that not a single argument should be allowed to remain in the hands of the minority or counter-revolutionary elements, always ready to deceive the masses, the congress, ever anxious to disperse all possibilities of doubt concerning the nature of this formula and desirous of making it quite impossible for this clause in the constitution to be used against the Unitary Confederation of Labor and its position with regard to unity, resolves to exclude this clause from the constitution."

It is extremely characteristic that the opposition also voted for this resolution, although this naturally gives rise to the question: why did they take up a demagogic line before the congress and at the congress itself with regard to this point on the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is but another confirmation of the fact that the Monatte group is formed of the most diverse elements whose "honor rooted in dishonor stands."

Nothing but the lack of any sort of principle would explain the campaign of former members of the Communist Party against the leadership of the trade unions by a political party, their resurrection of the theory of neutralism, independence, etc.

Desire For Solidarity. This resolution passed by the congress will be least of all in favor of Monatte's group, for even the most backward workers will understand perfectly well that the U. G. C. L. congress conceded on this point out of its solicitude for unity and the solidarity of the ranks of the Unitary Confederation.

All this has nothing in common with the point of view of ex-Communists in their anarcho-reformist second childhood who have already descended to the denial of the leading role of a party in the labor movement, to countering economic questions with political vaporings and to the denial of the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

SZANTÓ DEFIES FASCIST COURT; TELLS TORTURE

63 Communists on Trial in White Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 19.—Proudly admitting that he had worked for the overthrow of the fascist Horthy regime, Zoltan Szanto, Hungarian Communist leader, and associate of Bela Kun, so enraged the reactionary judge presiding at the trial yesterday that the hearings were postponed until this afternoon. Court attendants feared that he would have a stroke of apoplexy.

Szanto is leader of the sixty-three Communists who are up for trial. Declaring that many of the prisoners had been brutally beaten in their prison cells, Szanto declared: "Charges Prison Torture."

"I signed false statements invented by the police because I was threatened that I would have to undergo the same tortures as my companions, who were dragged half dead and bleeding, and blue from strangulation, into my cell by the police."

Admitting that he had worked for the overthrow of the Horthy regime, Szanto declared that he had worked to liberate the country "from Horthy and Bethlen reign of terror and oppression in the country, in which wages are the lowest and working hours the longest in the world."

When the judge threatened Szanto with solitary confinement if he continued his speech, the Communist leader continued declaring that Hungary was the only country in the world in which the constitution of a legal Communist Party was forbidden.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 18.—Commenting on the trial of Szanto, Vagi and 51 other Communists charged with revolutionary activity, which has just begun in Budapest, Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., points out its unusual importance from the point of view of present political conditions in Hungary.

Fear Strike Movement.

"The strong strike movement," it says, "which has been proceeding during the past few months shows that the counter-revolutionary terror and reformist traitors failed to crush the activity of the Hungarian proletariat. That is why the Hungarian government reinforces its repressive measures against the Communist Party and the entire left wing movement, and tries to use this trial for the destruction of the underground Communist Party and Socialist Labor Party."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Australian Gas Workers Fight for 38-Hour Week And for Wage Increase

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—A fight for a 38-hour week is being waged by the Federated Gas Employees Union in its negotiations with the Bathurst Municipal Council.

Demand for an increase of wages.

FRENCH KIDNAP AND SELL INDO-CHINA PEASANTS

Throw Sick Victims Off Slave Ships Into Sea

By WANG.

After French imperialism took possession of the New Hebrides, the native population of these islands was almost exterminated through alcohol, venereal diseases and forced labor, the scourges with which the carriers of "civilization" visited the colonial countries. This has been admitted officially in the French Parliament by Deputy Archambault, reporter upon the colonial budget.

The native population is almost wiped out. The soil of the islands, however, remains very fertile. It promises rich profits to the French colonists. As, however, they cannot themselves cultivate the plantations, they need slaves for doing this, and they are now obtaining these slaves from Indo-China.

Kept Like Animals.

On board the ship, the Indo-Chinese are stowed away in dark and airless cells. They are kept like animals. They get hardly any food and drink. Those who fall ill, are simply thrown overboard "to prevent their infecting the others." They are constantly guarded by armed men. After arrival on the islands, they are interned in a camp. This camp is a sort of slave market.

The planters go there to inspect the victims, to select and buy them. In order to induce them to get their wives to join them, these latter are graciously permitted to bring their children with them; when, however, the women have gone on board with their children, it frequently happens that the children are simply thrown overboard "in order to get rid of superfluous mouths." This is what actually happened to the Tonkinese.

Guarded by Machine Guns.

In July of the current year a ship entered the port of Townsville. There were 400 Indo-Chinese on board who had been locked up in cells in the dark hold of the ship. The Chinese of Townsville, who had found out what cargo the ship was carrying, tried to come to the rescue of the victims, but they were prevented from helping them by the armed guards on the ship.

In an appeal which got into the hands of the Chinese and was published in the "Daily Standard," the unhappy Indo-Chinese reported that they had been drugged with poisoned cigarettes. In an unconscious condition, they were carried off to the French concession of Kwangchowwan and placed on board ship. In their cells they suffered terribly from hunger and thirst. They were cruelly ill-treated by their guards. Sick persons were simply thrown overboard. The barrels of machine guns were constantly directed on them.

Protest Meeting.

The workers and Chinese of Townsville organized a meeting in order to protest against these new and infamous crimes of the French colonists, in order to show the victims their solidarity and to demand that the Australian Government should take suitable measures to stop the slave trade between the Australian port and the New Hebrides.

Lamont Sails for U. S. After "Visit" to Japan

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the House of Morgan, will sail for San Francisco today after his visit, which, it believed was made for the purpose of negotiating a loan to tottering financial Japan.

J. P. Morgan was recently given the highest honors for loans granted recently.

France Less Optimistic Over Tariff Situation

PARIS, Oct. 19.—French industrialists are much less optimistic about the tariff situation following a report from Washington that the United States is unwilling to make concessions pending negotiations for a new treaty.

King Boris Takes the Cure

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—King Boris of Bulgaria is undergoing a course of treatment for a grave constitutional disease at the Breslau hospital here. In the old days it was called "King's evil" before the modern medical term was in general usage.

WANTED—MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

10,000 WORKERS TO VISIT SOVIET UNION FOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Leaders of Liberation Movements in Nicaragua, Egypt, China Have Arrived

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—With nearly 10,000 workers from all parts of the world expected to attend the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution will be celebrated here on November 7th with the most elaborate ceremonies in the history of the Soviet Union.

Officials of the Communist parties and labor unions have applied for hotel accommodations for the following delegations: Germany, 300; United States, 150; Great Britain, 100; France, 35; South America, 30, and India and South Africa, 10.

The League Against Colonial Oppression is sending 100 representatives, including Emir Kalet, leader of the Arabian national party, and Hafis Ramadan Bey, Egyptian nationalist leader.

The liberal party of Nicaragua will be represented.

Eugene Chen, former Chinese foreign minister (in the Hankow government) and Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the first republican president of China, are already here. They represent the left Kuomintang party, of South China.

Many Scientists and Artists.

In addition to the labor and political representatives, 60 artists and scientists from a score of different countries will be here to participate in the celebration and in the conventions and conferences that follow.

The Russian union of agricultural co-operation has invited as its guests 20 members of European co-operative societies.

Exhibits of Soviet progress in industry, art, hygiene and the drama will be displayed in New York, Berlin, Paris and Angora by the society of cultural relations with foreign countries.

Australian Troops Land At Solomon Islands as Natives Protest Taxes

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 19.—Three platoons of sailors were landed from the cruiser Adelaide at Diamond Harbor to crush a revolt of natives against exploitation and excessive taxes, it was learned from a wireless dispatch received from the Adelaide.

Workers' throat Australia are protesting against the dispatch of the Adelaide against the Solomon island and have compelled Prime Minister Bruce to issue a statement "that no punitive measures would be taken against the islanders."

Two British officials were killed in the native uprising.

Soviet Trade With Persia Increasing

MOSCOW, Oct. 5. (By Mail).—In reference to the signing of the Soviet-Persian trade agreement the People's Commissariat of Trade of U. S. S. R. published the following data characterizing Soviet commerce with Persia.

Commerce between the U. S. S. R. and Persia began in 1920, the total commercial turnover for that year amounting to 220,000 roubles. However, already in 1922 the Soviet foreign trade with Persia reached 2,256,000 roubles as calculated in pre-war values. In the economic year 1923-24, commerce with Persia totalled 29,821,000 roubles, reaching 5 per cent of the general foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. that year. In 1925-26 trade with Persia amounted to 79,072,000 roubles, of which the export to Persia accounted for 35,129,000 roubles and the import from Persia—43,943,000 roubles. For the first nine months of the economic year 1926-27 the commerce between U. S. S. R. and Persia totalled 58,172,000 roubles, namely the export—31,023,000 roubles and the import—27,149,000 roubles.

Spanish Miners Strike For Wage Raise Despite Ukase of Rivera Regime

OVIEDO, Oct. 19.—Violating the ukase against strikes issued by Primo de Rivera, Asturian coal miners have gone out on strike for a reduction of hours and a wage increase.

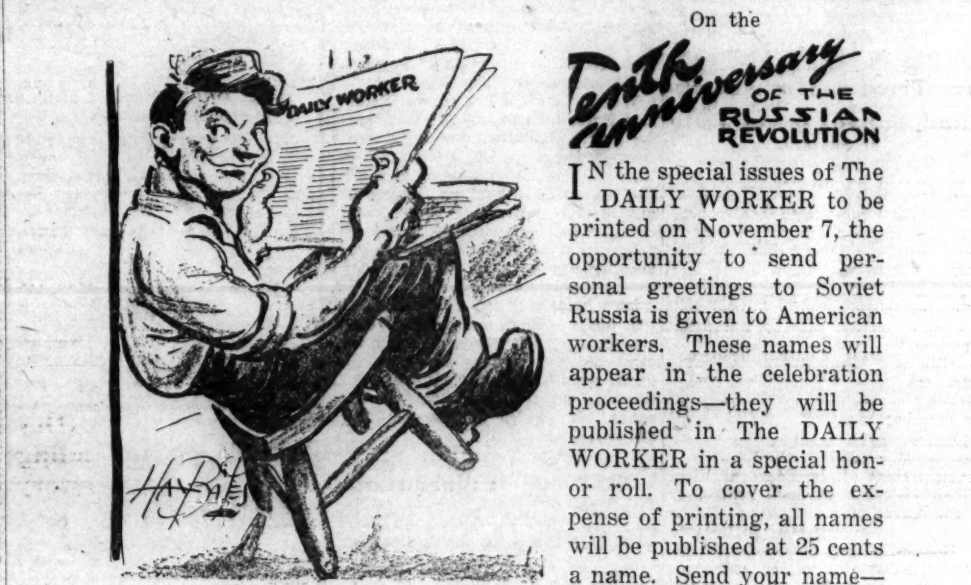
Primo de Rivera is fighting to smash the strike. No strike has taken place in Spain since 1923, when Rivera seized power.

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Appoint Kollontai Soviet Minister to Norway, Report Says

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet Minister to Mexico, will not return here but will return to her former position as Minister to Norway, the Soviet legation here announced.

Alexandra Kollontai has been forced by poor health to leave her Mexican post. She is now on a leave of absence in Europe. When she left here several months ago she announced that her health required that she take baths in Germany.



ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI

Schwartzbard Proud Of Killing Petlura, White Guard Bandit

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It was accepted today as a foregone conclusion that Samuel Schwartzbard, 23 year old Russian watchmaker, would be found guilty of murder as a result of the testimony he has already given in his trial for the killing of General Simon Petlura, white guard chief, responsible for the murder of thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

Schwartzbard gave a graphic description of the assassination of Petlura. He admitted shooting the former Russian soldier to death with a pistol in Boulevard St. Michel on May 25, 1926.

Declaring that his act was one of vengeance, Schwartzbard said he held Petlura responsible for Russian pogroms in which thousands of Jews had been killed.

Schwartzbard was proud of the assassinating of the white guard bandit. He said he had trailed Petlura for weeks identifying him from a photograph.

8,000 Troops Withdrawn From Ruhr October 25th

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Official announcement was made today that France and England will fulfill their promise to withdraw 8,000 occupational troops from the Rhineland on October 25.

Soldiers whose term of enlistment expires will not be replaced until the occupational force is reduced to 10,000.

Norway Labor Party Gains OSLO, Norway, Oct. 19.—The Labor Party gained a sweeping victory in Monday's general elections.



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AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Less than three weeks are now left until Election Day. Greater efforts will be made to increase the number of indoor and outdoor meetings; to distribute thousands of pamphlets dealing with issues vital to the workers. Plans must now be completed for getting out special editions of *The Daily Worker* and *The Freiheit*.

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign? What do you plan to do in the comparatively short time that is left?

Is your organization raising money among your shopmates to pay the cost of the campaign we are waging?

The Party needs your help at once!

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of.....for the election campaign. My name is.....

Address.....union affiliation.....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.

FALL'S OFFICE MAN SAYS FALL HANDLED LEASE

Cripples Defense That Fault Was Underling's

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19. — The first witness on the stand in the trial of Harding's secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Co. for conspiring to defraud the government out of several million dollars worth of oil land was Assistant Secretary of the Interior E. C. Finney, the man who would normally have handled oil leases, and he hooked Fall and Sinclair directly together in the graft.

Finney testified that Fall told him he would handle Teapot Dome himself, that he sent Finney off on other business, and that the first Finney knew of the transaction by which Sinclair got the rich concession which the Supreme Court now says was completely fraudulent, was four days after the lease was signed.

"As I Think Best." In addition there was in evidence a letter from Fall to E. L. Doheny, another oil man charged with graft, and whose lease has also been revoked for improper practices connected with it, and in this letter Fall proposed to handle the naval oil reserves, "exactly as I think best."

The defense has outlined its tactics, which are to claim that Sinclair was not connected with the "Continental Oil Co." thru which the lease was negotiated, and that Fall was not to blame for what his underlings in the department did. Defense attorney Martin W. Littleton stated in his opening speech that H. M. Blackmer, former chairman of the board of directors of the Midwest Refining Co., was the sole guilty person, who misled the assistants in Fall's department and got the deal thru without Fall's knowledge.

The testimony offered today is a terrific blow to this line of argument.

Big Money In It. Fall is accused of taking a bribe of \$230,000. Prosecutor Roberts in his opening statement declared that \$200,000 of these bonds were turned over to Fall by his son-in-law, Mr. Everhart, in Pueblo, Colo., being part of \$3,000,000 worth of the same bonds, distributed in various ways thru a complicated transaction of many agents and several hitherto unheard of oil companies, but part of them always traceable as a donation from oil men to Fall. Fall got \$25,000

Harry Sinclair



Millionaire Oil Baron, who the Supreme Court had to decree, obtained Teapot Dome oil lease by fraud. He is now on trial for conspiring with Albert B. Fall, Harding's Secretary of the Interior, to commit the fraud. He is charged with having bribed Fall.

Martin Littleton



Sinclair's high-priced lawyer. He argues that the Teapot Dome lease, which the Supreme Court says was "shot thru with fraud from beginning to end," was a "patriotic necessity."

more of bonds put in his bank in El Paso, Texas, immediately after resigning from his office. The bonds were ostensibly payment for profits on an oil deal which looks like a "wash sale."

VIEWS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AS SEEN—By Hay Bales



Worker's Family Burned To Death in Apartment Situated Over Garage

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19. — Trapped while they slept, Rufus Williams, laborer, his wife, and four children perished in a fire which destroyed their home early today.

The family made its home in four rooms on the second floor of a brick building. A garage occupied the ground floor.

The fire was reported at about 2 o'clock this morning. Its origin has not yet been definitely determined.

The bodies of the parents were on the floor beside their bed, and the bodies of the three older children were huddled close together near the door of their room evidence of their futile attempt to escape. The body of the fourth child, an infant, was in its crib.

Biography of Sacco And Vanzetti Now On Book Market

Less than two months after their execution in Boston, a complete biography of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been published in New York by the International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., under the title "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Eugene Lyons.

"Many facts about the world-famous case not known except to those very close to it," the publishers state, "are revealed for the first time in Mr. Lyons' book. The early life of Sacco and Vanzetti, both in Italy and in America, is recounted fully, as well as the inside story of many of the incidents which marked the sensational seven years' battle in the courts."

The author is unsparring in his descriptions of Judge Webster Thayer, Governor Alvan T. Fuller and others connected with the prosecution and execution of the two men. New England itself is characterized as "a sort of backyard of America."

Mr. Lyons draws full-length portraits of Sacco and Vanzetti, treating them as types of immigrants in the United States. Their search for work, their espousal of the radical cause are used to reveal the whole process of "Americanization." These two Italians, he argues, "combined in their obscure persons all the things that most offended and frightened a smug New Englander."

franciscans in Role of Pilate. In the same fashion other characters who appear in the story of Sacco and Vanzetti are delineated in biting phrases. Justice Louis D. Brandeis is referred to as a "liberal Daniel" who "refused to save two human lives from an unjust death because forsooth he was too sympathetic with them; because he feared that he might tip the scales of justice too far on the side of mercy."

Mr. Lyons, according to International Publishers, was connected with the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti from the inception of the case. He is a newspaperman and has written considerably on the case in the seven years of its development. The present book is not merely a summary of the legal case and the demonstrations but a biography of the two men from birth to death, with full treatment of the Italian and American background, including the war and the "red peril" era after the war.

Translations into Italian, German, Russian and other languages are already under way. The publishers expect that the book will be translated into every major language in the world.

Gitlow, Barred From Ballot, Makes Reply

(Continued from Page One)

quipped number of citizens signed a petition to have my name placed on the ballot," Gitlow's statement said. "This is the fourth time that the Board of Elections has shown that the democracy that the mass of the people are supposed to enjoy is a qualified democracy."

"The action of the Board of Elections is proof that conviction for a political offense against the capitalist class, particularly if such offense consists of defending the interests of the working class, is sufficient grounds for outlawing a citizen and depriving him of his political rights."

A Class War Prisoner.

Gitlow served nearly three years at Sing Sing Prison for his part in the organization of the left wing of the socialist party in 1920. He was convicted under the criminal anarchy law.

Gitlow will speak at a needle trades rally of the Workers (Communist) Party at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 43d St., next Wednesday, 8 p. m. Other speakers will be William W. Weinstein, candidate for alderman, 8th district; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for assembly, 17th district, Manhattan; Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board, and Charles S. Zimmerman, of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Gitlow will also address several large open air meetings throughout the city Friday night.

Pardon Is Conditional.

"Particularly important at this time is the interpretation given by the state attorney general to the pardon granted me by Governor Smith," Gitlow's statement continues. "I was always under the impression that when Governor Smith yielded to the demand of the organized workers together with sympathizers and friends of the labor movement for my release that he granted an unconditional pardon and therefore restored my citizenship. The information given to the Board of Elections by the attorney general is quite to the contrary."

Smith Not A Liberal.

"If the opinion of the attorney general is a correct interpretation, then the action of Governor Smith is fully in line with the repeated actions of the Board of Elections. It is only further proof that Governor Smith is not the liberal he professes to be, but the representative of the reactionary capitalist forces in the United States to whom democracy is only a democracy that gives their class the fullest political privileges and the right to amass fortunes at the expense of the workers."

Challenge to Labor.

"The action of the Board of Elections and the conditional pardon of Governor Smith is a challenge to the organized labor movement to fight to establish the right for workers' candidates to run for public office, regardless of the victimization by the capitalist courts. The action of the Board of Elections also, opens up the whole question of political prisoners and the vicious, tyrannical, criminal anarchy law and other such laws which make it possible to send a worker to prison for 10 years for the expression of an opinion."

Will Continue the Fight.

"The action of the Board of Elections and the conditional pardon granted by Governor Smith will not keep me out of the political field. The action makes possible the waging of a determined and energetic campaign against a rotten reactionary system, typified by my disarmament. Such action is part of the whole brutal class role of so-called American democracy against the working class. Witness the police brutality in strikes against starving workers, the issuance of injunctions, the jailing of pickets, and the whole scope of the 'American Plan' against labor."

"Against the Board of Elections, Governor Smith, and all champions of the 'American Plan,' I will continue to fight uncompromisingly and with all my energy."

Henry Ford Extends His "Speed-up" System Over Textile Factory in Mass.

SUDBURY, Mass., Oct. 19. (F. P.) — Announcement that the Ford Motor Co. will open a big carding mill at Sudbury, Mass., brings to the attention of textile unionists the fact that the automobile manufacturer is already a textile manufacturer of importance.

Today's issue of the *Daily News Record*, textile daily, carries a summary of the section of the Ford booklet, *The Ford Industries*, telling of the cloth-making departments at its plant near Detroit.

3500 yards of cotton cloth, 54 to 60 inches wide are woven a day and 1000 yards of wool; also 72,000 yards of artificial leather. As more big industrial corporations manufacture their own textile fabrics for use in automobiles, machines of various kinds, building materials, etc., it becomes more necessary for the textile workers to get the backing of the men and women in other related industries.

Coolidge Unveiling Meade Statue Brags Of Veterans' Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — America's treatment of its war veterans "has ever been the most generous," President Coolidge declared here today in accepting a monument of Major General George Gordon Meade, hero of Gettysburg. The monument was erected by the state of Pennsylvania and given to the nation.

Without a reference to the Veterans' Bureau scandals and convictions for graft, without a word for the recent epidemic of suicides by U. S. war veterans, discouraged, disabled, and starving without an inkling of any offer to investigate the reported cruelties and mistreatment in several government hospitals for the gassed and hopelessly wounded ex-soldiers, the president continued: "We have not only been lavish in the public honors which have been conferred on our veterans," the President said, "but we have also bestowed upon them pensions and gratuities reaching down to every man in the ranks, with which no other country can make comparison."

Congressman Finds U.S. Indian Bureau Grafted; Wants States to Do Job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (F. P.). — Rep. Clyde Kelly of Pittsburgh, active in the House committee on Indian affairs, announces that he will offer a bill in Congress in December to abolish the federal Indian Bureau. This is the plan urged for years past by John Collier, spokesman for the Indians, before committees of the House and Senate. It would turn over to the several states the administering of the properties of the Indian tribes, which are estimated to be worth nearly a billion dollars. Crookedness in the Indian Bureau, and inefficiency which results in the absorption of 85 percent of all Indian revenues in administrative charges, is the basis for the movement to let the several states take charge.

Aimee Gets Burned

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19. — Aimee Semple McPherson, notorious female evangelist who concocted the kidnapping story to explain her absence while her radio operator, was severely burned by an electric device she was using to treat a cold at Angelus Temple. Evidently her god wasn't watching over her at the time, probably being busy counting sparrows that fall.

DRAMA

The Story of a Kept Man

"The Springboard," Alice Duer Miller's play now on exhibition at the Mansfield Theatre derives its name from the fact that a male "butterfly" Victor Hazen, played by Sidney Blackmer, relies upon his wife, Mary McVittay, played by Madge Kennedy, to place him in such a social environment that he can carry on a series of philanderings with wealthy widows and members of the former Russian nobility now in exile from the fury of the masses. In other words his wife's social position is used as a springboard from which Hazen leaps into the intimacies of her lady friends.

Finally the lady, although aware of the triflings of her husband, grows weary of him and gives him the bum's rush. The miserable cad acquires typhoid fever and bribes a doctor to warn his wife that unless she takes him back he will die. So she resumes life with him.

Madge Kennedy handles her part well, Blackmer makes a thoroughly disgusting job of the kept man of his wife and the balance of the cast is presentable.

As for the play itself, it is merely a cross section of the every-day life of the filthy, stupid, voluptuous bourgeoisie, and is a reflex of the general decadence of the so-called better classes.

"If," by Dunsany, Opens Tuesday at the Little

The Grand Street Follies Company which moved uptown from the Neighborhood Playhouse, will henceforth be known as the Actor-Managers. Its productions will be made in association with Sidney Ross. The formation of the new company follows the successful venture which brought the Grand Street Follies to the Little Theatre on a co-operative basis. It is planned to work the idea whereby the members of both the acting company and executive staff will have a voice in the organization. This idea is similar to that obtained at the Moscow Art Theatre.

The first production to be made by the Actor-Managers and Mr. Ross will be "If," by Lord Dunsany, and opens at the Little Theatre on Tuesday evening, October 25.

The Artward Productions have engaged Anne Milburn, Irving Fisher, Howard Benton, Billy Green and Alfred Shirley for their forthcoming musical comedy "The Girl From Chills."

ZELMA O'NEAL



One of the bright stars of "Good News" now in its second month at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre.

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AMUSEMENTS

HAMPDEN

WALTER HAMPTON in "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Then, 8 p.m. at 62d St. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

The Desert Song

with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Bezzell 11th Month 62nd St. and Central Park West. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

National Theatre

41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Trial of Mary Dugan"

By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by P. W. MURRAY

By HERMAN SUDERMAN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

WHAT THE DAILY WORKER MEANS TO THE WORKERS

More Encouraging Contributions To Our Emergency Fund.

Joe Tolach, Flint, Mich.1.00	Lith. Wor. Wom. All Br. No. 66, Los Angeles, Calif.15.00
Paul Csinat, (collected) Rankin, Pa.5.70	Paul C. Reiss (collected) Chicago, Ill.5.00
M. Shapovalov, Riverside, Calif. 10.00	Geo. Lucas, San Francisco, Calif. 1.00
Joseph Oliver, (collected) Hometrunk, Mich.8.00	Anonymous, Newark, N. J.1.00
M. Marks, Galveston, Texas.2.00	Nick Primoroc, Cupertino, Calif. 1.00
Ukrainian Wor. Wom. Org., Boston, Mass.32.75	N. G. Nicholas, Mt. View, Calif. 1.00
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H. C. Palmer, Saskatoon, Canada 1.00	E. Kellman, Lansing, Mich.1.00
Street Nucleus No. 1, Chicago, Ill.3.50	M. Kellman, Lansing, Mich.1.00
Arthur E. Patterson, Napa, Calif. 5.00	Oscar Salmi, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1.00
Lena Kaskela, New York City5.00	Donnel Munro, Peapack, N. J.2.00
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M. Paskov, Hartford, Conn.1.00	A. Scier, Nazareth, Pa.2.00
G. Podrebarov, Hartford, Conn. 1.00	Simon Beacon, Passaic, N. J.1.00
Fred Lagerbauer, St. Paul, Minn. 3.00	John Le Paire, Zanesville, Ohio 5.00
T. Aspe, San Pedro, Calif.1.00	J. D. Reedy, Bickmore, W. Va.1.00
H. A. Muse, San Pedro, Calif.1.00	Justin Swartz, Dorchester, Mass. 2.00
Id Peterson, Seattle, Wash. 1.00	P. V. Zalpiss, Chicago, Ill.5.00

ECONOMIC GAINS IN SOVIET UNION GET 7-HOUR DAY

(Continued from Page One)

Large industry exceeded last year by six per cent the pre-war production, and during the first part of this year the percentage of production over pre-war times rose to nineteen per cent.

The total number of workmen employed in large and small industry amounts to seven millions and together with the self-employed it amounted to 10,500,000. Several branches of industry have considerably surpassed the pre-war normal production. Coal production last year exceeded pre-war production by ten per cent. Oil industry exceeded it by thirty per cent.

Further statistics given by Kuybyshev were that electric power stations have risen to a production of 2,130,000 kilowatts against 780,000 in 1913. The capital stock of industry increased last year by 9.8 per cent and during the early part of this year by an increase of 12 per cent. After expenses were made capital construction amounted last year to 1,492,000,000 roubles. In the current year it will amount to 2,333,000,000 roubles.

The wholesale trade turnover amounted to fifteen billion roubles, being four times larger than the turnover in 1923. The detailed turnover rose from six billion to 14.8 billion of roubles.

Agriculture Up to Par.
In agriculture, also, there is rapid development. The crops area have reached the pre-war level. The increase in capital stock of rural economy amounts to four per cent.

The consumers' cooperatives now control fifty-one per cent of the trade turnover instead of four per cent as in the pre-war period.

The number of shareholders in consumers' cooperatives amounts to 25,000,000.

The general results of this reconstruction show, reported Kuybyshev, that the greatest achievements of the Soviet regime are on the economic front. Industry is beginning to play the leading part in regard to other branches.

Big Industry Grows.
In the national economy, the specific gravity of large industry is constantly increasing. Electrification is rapidly progressing. Industry, agriculture and transport funds are increasing. These achievements show that the proletariat, having taken power in such a backward country as Czarist Russia, and having shown unprecedented heroism and enthusiasm, is capable of constructing and achieving socialism.

In regard to the further prospects of economic development, Kuybyshev stated that the next five years will be a period of socialist construction. The further increase of nominal and real wages and the growth of labor productivity are the urgent tasks of these next years, standing in close connection with the establishment of the seven-hour day.

At the end of these coming five years the number of enterprises in socialist industry will amount to 87 per cent of the total industry as against 39 per cent in 1926. The trade turnover of state and cooperative organizations will similarly rise then to 82 per cent. The number of collective enterprises then in rural economy will increase from eleven to fifteen per cent, etc.

The new plan of work, Kuybyshev declared, will be the next five years a plan of industrialization of the country and the construction of socialism.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Second Ave. and 10th St., William W. Weinstein, Rebecca Grecht and D. Benjamin, speakers.

115th St. and Madison Ave., Bert Miller, Moreau, Dassa and Nehama. Willis Ave. and 148th St., John Marshall, Louis A. Baum, C. K. Miller and William L. Patterson.
Washington and Claremont Parkway, Pat Devine, Joseph Brady, E. Marks and Solon de Leon.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.
Seventh St. and Ave. A., William F. Dunne, Sender Garlin, Kate Gitlow and Jack Goldman, speakers.
25th St. and 8th Ave., Robert Minor, Sylvan A. Pollack, J. M. McDonald and C. K. Miller.

110th St. and Fifth Ave., Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Julius Cockkind and Sam Liebowitz.
116th St. and Madison Ave., Ben Gitlow, Stuart Poyntz, Jack Stachel, Charles Mitchell and Julius Cockkind.
108th St. and Madison Ave., Ben Gitlow, Will Herberg, A. Markoff, L. Landy and Herbert Zam.

Prospect Ave. and 163d St., John J. Ballam, Sam Nessim, Joseph Brady and Louis Sisselman.
Elk and Tompkins Aves., I. Potash, E. Koppel and M. Gordon.

Grand St. Extension, Max Schachtman, A. Bimba, Ella G. Wolfe, R. Ragosin and P. P. Cosgrove.
Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Bert D. Wolfe, Ben Lifshitz, H. Fuchs, Axelrod, Julius Cohen and Kelly.

Section 2 Meets Friday.
The enlarged Executive Committee meeting of Section 2, called for last Friday has been postponed to this Friday, 6:30 p. m. sharp. All members of the Section Executive Committee and sub-section organizers must be present.

Section 3, Attention!
All sub-section and unit industrial organizers of Section 3 must attend a meeting tomorrow, 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

Branch 1, Bronx.
An important meeting of Branch 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party of the Bronx will be held Friday night at 542 East 145th St., at 8:30 o'clock. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will come up.

\$10 for Bazaar.
This is to acknowledge the fact that \$10.00 was received from Unit F. D. 4 Sub-section 2A for a greeting for the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar program. Through an oversight this was not mentioned in the program.

Yonkers Meeting Every Thursday.
The Yonkers International Branch meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 30 Warburton Ave. Members should bring dues books.

Settle For Tickets.
All comrades are instructed to settle for the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

I. L. D. Dance Tomorrow At the New Star Casino
The International Labor Defense ball is only one night away. It will be held tomorrow night at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Among the features will be the granting of prizes to the best costumes. A 10-piece jazz orchestra will play.

ANTI-LABOR RECORD OF TAMMANY HALL AS WELL AS REPUBLICANS PROVE NEED FOR A LABOR PARTY

Many of the workers of New York City and state are convinced that the republican party is their enemy but have the illusion that Tammany Hall, or the democratic party, is vitally interested in them, according to a statement on the forthcoming election by the agitation-propaganda department of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, last night.

Are not Gov. Alfred Smith and Mayor Jimmie Walker friends of the people, friends of the working man?" the statement quotes these workers as asking.

"But anyone who takes the trouble to study the record of the democratic party will see there is no difference between it and the republican party insofar as fighting for labor interests are concerned. Both parties are enemies of the working class. Both represent the employers' class.

Factional Outbreak.
"A factional outbreak within the democratic party in the 8th Assembly District and the 38th Aldermanic District convinces one of this. As often happens in 'quarrels among thieves,' 'the truth leaks out.' The facts are as follows:
"The 8th Assembly District Regular Democratic Club endorsed Robert F. Sweeney for assembly and William O'Reilly for alderman. As is usually the case they issue leaflets to the workers of the neighborhood describing the splendid qualities of the candidates. They are honest, efficient, fearless, charitable, upright. Both of the candidates started as 'poor boys' and rose to success. The Sweeneys have seven children (this is also a sign of fitness). The candidate for the welfare of the people. Then dates have always been interested in comes the real shot in the campaign. Sweeney and O'Reilly stand for labor. They stand for the union working day. They are for labor protective measures. They are seemingly for

everything the workers want and need.
Fight Against Labor.
"And then comes the climax of their campaign. The other men seeking the nomination of the democratic party are enemies of labor. Larkin and Haslam, opponents of themselves, employ scab labor. Non-union drivers carry posters of Larkin and Haslam on trucks they drive. These trucks belong to DeVito, who is a strikebreaker who once helped to break the strike of the Roniston Co. employees.
"The case is complete. The evidence is damning. One set of candidates for labor, the other against. The latter charge is proved on black and white.

Both Strike-Breakers.
"Then what happens? The other candidates seeking nomination come out with their 'dynamite.' Their leader broadcasts a leaflet. The opponent leader is frank. He admits he is now a strikebreaker. In fact he is now in the strikebreaking game. But what about the backer of the first two candidates? That backer, Michael J. Reilly, leader of the 8th Assembly District Regular Democratic strikebreaking job. Michael J. Reilly, hired him, DeVito, to do the ly was in the employ of the Roniston Co. and was in charge of breaking the strike.
"The cat is out of the bag. Both have proved their cases. DeVito was 'hired' to break the strike. Reilly did the hiring for the breaking of the strike.

Need For Labor Ticket.
"The true colors of both are seen as strikebreakers. Though both of these factions are fighting each other, Tammany feels safe of a good strikebreaking candidate. Tammany is well protected in either case, and so are the bosses. Whoever wins the democratic nomination and then the election will be a fit government agent for the breaking of strikes. More than that, the defeated candidate will be endorsing and supporting the successful candidate at election time in spite of the latter's strikebreaking qualities. And both would support the republican candidate who is a strikebreaker record is just as clear, as the record of a set of a Union Labor Ticket in the field.

Tammany As Strikebreaker.
"Tammany is interested in labor—for votes. But Tammany, like the republican party, is the enemy of labor, breaks and will break labor strikes. The workers of New York City must have a Labor Party of their own if they want their interests fought for and protected. And one of the best ways to push this movement for a Labor Party in New York City is to support the work of the Workers (Communist) Party when it is carrying on the fight for a Labor Party in this city and country."

Donation For "DAILY."
The Hancock, Mich., division of the Women's Clubs of Upper Michigan has donated \$10 to the DAILY WORKER-SUBSCRIPTION FUND. Another \$8 collected at San Jose, Calif., at the monthly "DAILY WORKER-SUNDAY" of Street Nucleus 1, Workers (Communist) Party has been received.

Guard Window Cleaners' Hall.
Two uniformed patrolmen have been stationed at the headquarters of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, 15 E. 3rd St., as a result of the assault there of Peter Darrk, secretary, by four unidentified men last week. About 1,000 window cleaners are striking for a living wage and union recognition.

Oppose Fare Raise in Tarrytown.
Representatives of the village of Tarrytown and the town of Greenburgh appeared before the Public Service Commission here yesterday to oppose the application of the Westchester Street Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway System, for an increase in fares. The company is now charging a 10 cent fare and seeks to increase the fare to 20 cents.

Gold to Lecture at Brownsville.
Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, will lecture on "The Present Situation in the Needle Trades," Friday, at the headquarters of the Furriers Progressive Young Men's Society at Columbia Hall, Stone and Blake Aves., Brooklyn. Admission will be 35 cents. All workers of Brownsville are urged to attend.

Furriers' Banquet Friday Night.
The Shop Chairmen's Council, Furriers' Joint Board, has arranged a banquet and concert in honor of the 25th jubilee of M. J. O'gin, Friday at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. General Membership Meeting.
A meeting of all members of the Workers' Self Defense of N. Y. will take place next Monday after work at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. This is the first meeting of its kind to be held in N. Y. The speakers will be Louis Hyman, Isidore Shapiro, Ludwig Landy and Joseph Boruchovitz. All members of the Workers' Self Defense and sympathizers are urged to come.

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25% Reduction to Striking Workers.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

U. C. W. C. H. Meet Tonight.
There will be a central body meeting of the United Council of Working Class Housewives tonight, 8:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Drama League Dance Saturday.
The Workers Drama League, as a part of its regular cultural work, will offer an entertainment and dance at its studio hall, 84 Washington Square So., Saturday night. Poetry readings, interpretative dancing, cartoon sketching and a sailor's hornpipe will be features.

Postpone Olgin Banquet.
The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Coyle Tells Reporters About Soviet Progress

(Continued from Page One)

"We had complete freedom in our trip through Russia," he continued. "We had ample opportunity to see and visit all the places we desired. The Russian trade unions took charge of all arrangements as we did not wish to have any direct connection with the Soviet government."

Delegates Visit Prisons.
Coyle told of visits paid by the delegation to prisons and of their talks with counter-revolutionists they found in them.

"In Tiflis we spoke to several prisoners," he continued, "who had been arrested for working with British officers against the Soviet government. 'Anyone who says that the delegation was taken sight-seeing by the Soviet government is a pure and simple liar.'"

Coyle told also of conditions in the villages, where he said members of the Young Communist League were educating the peasants and playing a leading part in all affairs.

"Industrially the Soviet Union is progressing more rapidly than any other country in Europe," Coyle stated. "We checked figures of the trade unions with data obtained from individual factories. Some of the charts are remarkable in the way in which they show the progress of production. I have brought some of them back to America with me."

"The workers in the Soviet Union do not read baseball scores. They are interested in more serious problems, such as politics and economics. The newsmen in any Russian railroad station have more periodicals than those in the United States. The ordinary rank and file workers are reading newspapers and books to an extent that is amazing."

End Bankruptcy Claims Against Morosco Here

Oliver Morosco, former film and theatrical producer, was discharged yesterday from the bankruptcy which he entered two years ago when he listed liabilities at \$1,033,404 and his assets as six old suits.

Among Morosco's creditors were, Peggy Joyce, \$15,000, two California banks \$50,000 each and a hotel \$4,000 for rent and other items.

Two years ago when the government conducted a mail fraud investigation of the Morosco Holding Company, five promoters were sent to prison. Morosco testified he had been induced to sign over his rights to plays, pictures and theatres to the concern and had lost control of it through misrepresentations.

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WHAT PRICE TRACTION POLITICS? TAMMANY FLIPS A NICKEL, WINS

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The great fare steal has advanced another step. The Tammany political gang, working hand in glove with the traction interests, made the first definite move yesterday towards the culmination of the long planned transit sell out.

Announcement has been made of probable "negotiations" between certain public officials and representatives of the traction lines. At the same time the city Board of Estimate has passed with the necessary strenuous gesture of opposition on the part of Controller Berry an appropriation of some \$20,000,000 to be included in the city budget towards the pay-as-you-go policy of subway construction.

Morgan's Successor Appears.
Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the board of directors of the B. M. T., hitherto apparently unrelenting in his opposition to any suggestions from Special Counsel Samuel Untermyer, has announced "unexpectedly" his willingness to issue \$20,000,000 of new B. M. T. bonds under the terms laid down by Untermyer himself (i. e., the conditions of the Morgan bankers).

Most significant of all, certain vague suggestions are being made looking toward "negotiations" between newly formed committees of traction security holders, city officials, Untermyer, Thomas Cochran, of the Morgan firm, and other "interested" parties. Cochran has replaced Dwight W. Morrow, new ambassador to Mexico, in the Morgan office.

Bankers Collaboration.
This means, first, that the bitter antagonisms between the Morgan interests and the Chase National Bank-Dahl-Chadbourne group have now been partially if not completely ironed out.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER are by this time familiar with the story of how the Chase National Bank group, by buying into the B. M. T., have been holding up the Morgan-Tammany increased fare sell out.

New veiled announcements now show clearly that the fake "investigation" conducted by the transit commission and its special inquisitor, Untermyer, has had its intended effect: The B. M. T. gang has been forced into line. Certain concessions have, of course, been made to it. Its members will not be left out in the cold when the next new unification scheme is finally worked out. But from now on agreement and reconciliation will be the order of the day.

The Poor 5-Cent Fare.
These developments also mean that the Untermyer "unification" plan will be "modified." Under the original unification plan, put forth ostensibly to save the fast-fading five cent fare but actually as a weapon of threatened bankruptcy against the traction gang, some measure of city control over transit would have remained. Under the coming "modified" plan no such provision will be left. Even the new subways which the city will continue to build and finance will fall into the clutches of the newly formed traction oligarchy under the domination of the Morgan bankers. This was predicted in The

Angel-Faced Tammany.
In all this Tammany Hall will continue to appear as the tried and true defender of the 5-cent fare. Whenever there are no opponents of the 5-cent fare before the public eye Tammany will do as it has done in the case of Controller Berry and Charles Smith, the St. Louis engineer. It will create straw men to tear down in order to appear as the defender of the nickel ride.

Mayor Walker's office set in circulation yesterday a report that he would retire to private life when his term expires, Dec. 31, 1929. Tammany Hall does not take the announcement seriously.

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The Polish Loan—Wall Street Forges Another Weapon Against the Soviet Union

An American "adviser" goes along with the new American loan to Poland. Charles S. Dewey, one of Mellon's bright young men, "has accepted an invitation" from the Polish government to fill this post. One of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, Dewey is to be elected a director of the bank of Poland.

Wall Street is plunging deeply into the internal affairs of Poland—the principal buffer state between the Soviet Union and central and western Europe, and that there is here a direct connection with the Polish differences with Great Britain expressed at the recent executive session of the league of nations there can be no doubt.

Polish fascism expressed at Geneva a sudden desire for peace—as did other small nations which need loans. This desire for "peace" on the part of the Polish government coincided with Communist election successes in a number of industrial centers and with a general rise of left wing sentiment among the masses.

It was generally agreed by the European press that the Pilsudski government was on its last legs.

For months there has been talk of an American loan to Poland but the general opinion in financial circles has been that the economic position of Poland was too insecure and the hold of the Pilsudski government too precarious to make the loan anything else but speculative. In this interim a loan of \$15,000,000 was raised in the United States—presumably to enable the Polish government to pay running expenses.

There has been no improvement in the economic or political position of Poland recently. Nevertheless a huge American loan is made. Pilsudski is being popularized once more.

The only conclusion that can be reached is that while formerly the instability of the Pilsudski government made such a loan unwise from the financial standpoint, its increasing instability has made this absolutely necessary from the political standpoint.

Two factors therefore have been decisive in determining the action of Wall Street in this matter. First, the fact that the loan is accompanied by an agreement with the Pilsudski government which vastly increases American imperialist influence as against that of Great Britain in Poland, and second that the defeat of the Pilsudski government by a left bloc and the continued rise of Communist influence would greatly increase the power and prestige of the Soviet Union. It would make much more difficult for the time being the further use of Poland as a weapon against the Soviet Union.

At a time when Standard Oil backed by the state department is trying to force oil concessions from the Soviet Union to be used in its struggle with its British competitor, Royal Dutch Shell, it does not want the Pilsudski government either to continue its role of an agent of British imperialism or to be defeated by a combination less openly hostile to the Soviet Union.

American imperialism, thru its predominant part in the recent loan and its appointment of an American adviser whose powers are such that he becomes practically the dictator of Polish finance and industry and consequently of Polish politics, thus takes into its own arsenal for use against the Soviet Union, the government of a country which has been used at various times by both Great Britain and France.

Wall Street wealth again has saved a fascist government—a government whose suppressions of workers, peasants and national minorities are exceeded in brutality only by those of the fascist government of Bulgaria and Rumania.

Wall Street has forged another weapon against the Soviet Union.

The front of American imperialism is now at the borders of the Soviet Union. It can be prevented from advancing further only by the protest and action of the American working class, acting with the workers of Poland and the rest of Europe in defense of the Soviet Union—the fatherland of the world's working class.

Heroic Nicaragua

After every exhibition of frightfulness by the gunmen of American imperialism against the supporters of the liberal government of Nicaragua the state department assures the world that the last vestiges of opposition to the Wall Street usurper, Diaz, have been destroyed. But just so often there occur new outbreaks that prove that the population of that heroic nation are not yet beaten into abject submission by the mailed fist of the invader.

What the actual conditions may be in Nicaragua is a matter to be calculated on the basis of the bestial record of colonial vandalism on the part of the armed forces of American imperialism.

News reaching this country indicates that there have just been killed or wounded 67 supporters of General Sandino who still refuse to turn the country over to the native politicians in the service of Wall Street. It seems that the American occupational forces are training a so-called native constabulary comprising the most backward elements of the country, under command of United States marine officers. Marines, supported by this constabulary, are guilty of the latest atrocities.

The excuse for the latest massacre is that an airplane is said to have crashed to the ground and the two marine aviators who had manned it ran from the wreck and have not since been seen. The theory is that native forces are holding as prisoners these flying "birds of Wall Street" who soar above the towns, dropping murderous bombs which kill alike men, women and children. The marines are said to be out to "rescue" these two bomb-throwers from the hands of some of their victims.

Whether the version of the "captured aviators" is true or not is of no consequence. It may be a plain lie. If the aviators are held prisoners the liberal forces are to be congratulated for refusing to release them again to shower death and destruction

"NOW, WHAT THE HELL WILL I DO?"



—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE little war of American imperialism in Wall Street is progressing nicely. The latest report reads substantially like this: "Sixty-seven bandits killed or wounded. Four members of the Guardia Nacional killed. No casualties among the American marines." Translated into intelligible language this means that American marines killed or wounded 67 Nicaraguan revolutionaries and that 4 members of the Nicaraguan militia, organized, drilled and paid by the United States, were killed during the engagement. This war is getting to look more like a picnic for our gallant marines every day. It is now almost as safe as an election campaign in Chicago. As long as the casualties on both sides of the struggle are Nicaraguans our heroes can devote their energies to raising the cultural level of the survivors.

SO the Nicaraguan revolutionaries are bandits! This is funny, but not for the Nicaraguans. For them it is a tragedy. And not the least important feature of this tragedy is the apathy exhibited by the American workers in the face of this criminal assault on the rights of a small nation by the erstwhile "defender" of small nations. The Nicaraguans are declared bandits by the real estate hijackers who are stealing their country with the aid of warplanes, battleships and marines. This is hypocrisy with a vengeance.

CONGRESSMAN Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the new national chairman of the Socialist Party is enthusiastic over Al Smith's prospects of being elected president of the United States, provided he receives the nomination from his party. While Al is officially as dry as the 18th amendment, rumor has it that he does not look at the foaming beaker with a jaundiced eye. Berger knows that his own chances of occupying the white house are slim, so he feels that he stands a better chance of being invited to the white house cellar if Al is the janitor, than if a fellow like Hoover holds the keys. Berger is not much of a socialist, but he likes socialists.

IF it is true, as THE DAILY WORKER had it yesterday, that "Little Augie's" casket cost only \$750, Morris Sigman ought to be ashamed of himself. If such an insult were offered to the body of a deceased Chicago gangster the offender would pay for it with his life. It appears that the standard of living among gangsters in this city is as low as the standard of living is high. In Chicago it costs the gangsters nothing to live well, but a helluva lot to die decently. Ingratitude is one of the most detestable of vices. "Little Augie" was one of Sigman's most reliable lieutenants in his fight against the Left Wing. \$750 for his casket! Odds boddins! He could not have treated a lowly scab with more contempt.

INDUSTRIAL DUSTS

By DR. B. LIBER.

THE worst of industrial causes of diseases—dusts—have many kinds of irritating effects on the skin, the eyes, the digestive tube, the breathing organs and, through all of these, on the blood and the nervous system.

Dusts often produce itching, redness, eczema upon those parts of the body with which they come much in contact, like the face, ears, chest, but particularly the hands and the forearms.

The eyes may become inflamed through mere mechanical irritation, and the result may be constant tearing, conjunctivitis, real sores, ulcerations. If the dusts are poisonous and dissolve in the liquid of the eye, they may attack it deeper and form pus and even destroy parts of the organ.

A good deal of the dust that surrounds a workman enters his mouth and is swallowed with the saliva. Much of it, however, is indifferent. But the dust of some poisonous material, particularly that originating from minerals, is dissolved and causes various diseases according to the kind of mineral. Probably all or almost all the cases of industrial lead poisoning are caused in this way.

The first of the respiratory organs to receive the shock of the dust is the nose. To be sure it eliminates most of it, but in the face of an abundant invasion it is forced to let much of it pass the barrier. The nasal mucous membrane itself is irritated, often swollen through dust. The throat is the next station and catarrhs of the larynx, the latter characterized by hoarseness and cough. Further inhalation reaches the air-pipes and we have chronic bronchitis, with another kind of cough. When the lung tissue itself is affected the way is paved to tuberculosis, which is one of the frequent effects of working in dusty trades. Indirect infection accompanying the dust may produce lung abscess.

Fortunately or unfortunately the organic tissues become accustomed to the irritation of the dusts so that the effects are less visible in the course of time, but sooner or later they break out in the form of a real disease.

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The first of the respiratory organs to receive the shock of the dust is the nose. To be sure it eliminates most of it, but in the face of an abundant invasion it is forced to let much of it pass the barrier. The nasal mucous membrane itself is irritated, often swollen through dust. The throat is the next station and catarrhs of the larynx, the latter characterized by hoarseness and cough. Further inhalation reaches the air-pipes and we have chronic bronchitis, with another kind of cough. When the lung tissue itself is affected the way is paved to tuberculosis, which is one of the frequent effects of working in dusty trades. Indirect infection accompanying the dust may produce lung abscess.

Fortunately or unfortunately the organic tissues become accustomed to the irritation of the dusts so that the effects are less visible in the course of time, but sooner or later they break out in the form of a real disease.

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